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Botulism

Overview^(1,2)

Note: Botulism is rare in Missouri, but it is potentially very serious. CDC in Atlanta is the only source for botulinum anti-toxin. Arrangements for delivery must be made through the State Health Department. Botulism is also a potential bioterrorism weapon. Contact your Regional Communicable Disease Coordinator *at once* upon learning of the *possibility* of a case of botulism.

For a complete description of botulism, refer to the following texts:

• Control of Communicable Diseases Manual (CCDM).

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• Red Book, Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases.

Case Definition (3)

Botulism, Foodborne

Clinical description

Ingestion of botulinum toxin results in an illness of variable severity. Common symptoms are diplopia (double vision), blurred vision, and bulbar weakness. Symmetric paralysis (descending) may progress rapidly.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Detection of botulinum toxin in serum, stool, or patient's food or
- Isolation of *Clostridium botulinum* from stool

Case classification

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed or that occurs among persons who ate the same food as persons who have laboratory confirmed botulism. *Probable:* a clinically compatible case with an epidemiologic link (e.g., ingestion of a homecanned or other potentially suspect product within the previous 48 hours).

Infant Botulism (also referred to as "Intestinal Botulism")

Clinical description

An illness of infants, characterized by constipation, poor feeding, and "failure to thrive" that may be followed by progressive weakness, impaired respiration, and death.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Detection of botulinum toxin in stool or serum or
- Isolation of *C. botulinum* from stool



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Case classification

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed, occurring in a child aged <1 year. (3)

Botulism, Wound

Clinical description

An illness resulting from toxin produced by *C. botulinum* that has infected a wound. Common symptoms are diplopia, blurred vision, and bulbar weakness. Symmetric paralysis may progress rapidly.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Detection of botulinum toxin in serum or
- Isolation of *C. botulinum* from wound

Case classification

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed in a patient who has no suspected exposure to contaminated food (has been ruled out as a food-borne botulism case) and who has a history of a fresh, contaminated wound during the 2 weeks before onset of symptoms.³

Information Needed for Investigation

Verify the diagnosis. Is descending weakness or symmetric flaccid paralysis, or other appropriate signs and symptoms present?

NOTE: Laboratory examination or culturing of specimens is routinely available only from the CDC laboratory in Atlanta. Arrangements for such testing <u>must</u> be made through your Regional Communicable Disease Coordinator and the State Public Health Laboratory (SPHL).

Establish the extent of illness. Determine if household or other close contacts are ill or are at risk for disease (consumption of suspected contaminated food), by contacting the health care provider, patient or family member.

Contact the Regional Communicable Disease Coordinator immediately upon learning of a suspected case of botulism.

Case/Contact Follow Up And Control Measures

Determine the source of infection to prevent other cases:

• IMPORTANT: To obtain botulinum antitoxin through CDC, follow the "Algorithm To Obtain Botulinum Antitoxin"



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- Assist contacts in identifying suspect food sources. While "home canned" foods have traditionally been thought of as the major culprit, it is extremely important to consider all possible food sources. Recent botulism cases have been traced to baked potatoes, frozen potpies, garlic stored in oil, grilled onions, and fermented ethnic foods.
- Retrieve and refrigerate suspect food(s) and its container. If the food is a commercial product, obtain the brand name, lot number, and distributor.
- **IMPORTANT:** Follow the "**Botulism Investigation Flowchart**" to determine if case meets definition **for possible bioterrorist event**. If case meets defintion for possible bioterrist event, contact the Department Situation Room (DSR) at 800-392-0272 (24/7).

Laboratory Procedures

- Specimens should be refrigerated, not frozen
- Specimens require a SPHL number. That number will be issued by Disease Investigation after determination that such testing is justified. Such determination will be made in consultation with CDC. For more information, see the document titled "Botulism To Request or Not Request Testing by CDC" in this section.

Specimens:

- Foodborne:
 - For adults, obtain 20 ml (preferred) of stool and 15 ml (preferred) of blood from the patient. Include the food sample if available.
 - For infants and small children, collect 2 stools (20 ml each-preferred) and the suspect food if available.
 - Wound Related:
 - Send specimen of debrided tissue or wound exudate collected by aspiration or swab. To decrease chance of contamination, specimen should be collected using aseptic technique.

If a physician requests testing of blood for antitoxin levels (situation where physician is injecting toxin antibodies into muscles to relax them), have caller contact and send these specimens to:

Northview Pacific Labs

551 Linus Pauling Dr.

Hercules, CA 94547

Phone: (510) 964-9000

Control Measures

See the Botulism section of the <u>Control of Communicable Diseases Manual</u> (CCDM), "Control of patient, contacts and the immediate environment". See the Botulism section of the <u>Red Book</u>.



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No person-to-person transmission of botulism has been documented. Public health education is the primary means of control and prevention. Antimicrobial agents, especially aminoglycosides, should be avoided in that they could increase the amount of toxin available for absorption.

Reporting Requirements

Botulism is a Category I disease and shall be reported to the local health authority or to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services within 24 hours of first knowledge or suspicion by telephone, facsimile or other rapid communication.

- 1. For confirmed and probable cases, complete a "Disease Case Report" (CD-1).
- 2. For cases of infant botulism complete, "Guide to Investigation of Infant Botulism" (CDC52.73). For adult cases complete the Botulism Alert Summary.
- 3. Entry of the completed CD-1 into the MOHSIS database negates the need for the paper CD-1 to be forwarded to the Regional Health Office.
- 4. Send the completed secondary investigation form(s) to the Regional Health Office.
- 5. All outbreaks or "suspected" outbreaks must be reported as soon as possible (by phone, fax or e-mail) to the Regional Communicable Disease Coordinator. This can be accomplished by completing the Missouri Outbreak Surveillance Report (CD-51).
- 6. Within 90 days from the conclusion of an outbreak, submit the final outbreak report to the Regional CD Coordinator.

References

- 1. Chin, James, ed. "Botulism". Control of Communicable Diseases Manual, 17th ed. Washington, D.C.: APHA, 2000: 70-75.
- 2. American Academy of Pediatrics. "Botulism." In: Pickering, L., ed. <u>2000 Red Book:</u> <u>Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases</u>. 25th ed. Elk Grove Village, IL. 2000: 212-214.
- 3. Centers for Disease Control. <u>Case Definitions for Infectious Conditions Under Public Health Surveillance</u>. MMWR 1997:46 (RR-10):7-8

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- 1. Mandell, GL, Bennett, JE, and Dolin, R, ed. <u>Mandell Douglas and Bennett's Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases</u>, 5th ed. New York: Churchill Livingstone, 2000: 2543-2547.
- 2. Evans, AS and Brachman, PS, ed. <u>Bacterial Infections of Humans Epidemiology and Control</u>, 3rd ed. New York: Plenum, 1998: 139-150



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Online Resources

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- 2. Kim, Joseph, MD, eMedicine Journal, October 15 2001, Volume 2, Number 10, Botulism, http://www.emedicine.com/emerg/topic64.htm (29 July 2003)
- 3. CDC Botulism Disease Information http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/botulism_g.htm (29 July 2003)
- 4. CDC Online botulism manual http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/botulism.pdf (29 July 2003)

Botulism

FACT SHEET

(Foodborne botulism and infant/intestinal botulism)

What is botulism?

Botulism is a rare but serious illness that can result in paralysis and death. The germ, *Clostridium botulinum*, is commonly found in soil and can be carried in dust.

Eating foods that contain the botulism toxin causes foodborne botulism. Foodborne botulism is especially dangerous because several people can be poisoned by a single contaminated food.

Infant or intestinal botulism is the most common form of botulism in the United States and mainly affects infants under 1 year of age. It is caused when spores of the germ are consumed. Once spores are consumed they grow in the intestines and release the botulism toxin

Who gets botulism?

A person who eats a food that contains the botulism toxin may get botulism. It often involves improperly processed, home canned foods.

Botulism in infants under one year of age has been associated with the ingestion of contaminated honey.

How is botulism spread?

Eating a food with the toxin present or a food item containing bacterial spores can spread botulism. Person to person spread does not occur.

What are the symptoms of botulism?

Both foodborne and infant botulism affect the nervous system. The symptoms of foodborne botulism can include: blurred or double vision, drooping eyelids, slurred speech, difficulty swallowing, muscle weakness, paralysis (that starts from the head and spreads downward), a responsive patient with absence of fever, no sensory deficits, respiratory dysfunction, and sometimes death.

Infant botulism has a wide range of symptoms generally starting with constipation followed by sluggishness, poor feeding, difficulty swallowing, loss of head control, and poor reflexes (floppy baby).

How soon do symptoms appear?

Symptoms of foodborne botulism usually appear 12-36 hours after ingestion, but may take several days.

The time between exposure and onset of symptoms is unknown for infant/intestinal botulism.

What is the treatment for botulism?

Good supportive care in a hospital is necessary for all forms of botulism. Difficulty in breathing accompanied by muscle weakness or paralysis may require a person to be on a breathing machine (ventilator/respirator) for weeks. Antitoxin is given in certain cases of foodborne botulism, but not in cases of infant botulism. Antitoxin prevents patients from worsening, but recovery still takes many weeks.

What happens if botulism is not treated?

Untreated botulism may result in death.

How can botulism be prevented?

Botulism can be prevented. Persons who do home canning should follow strict sanitary practices. Oils infused with garlic or herbs should be refrigerated. Potatoes baked while wrapped in aluminum foil should be kept hot until served or refrigerated. Because the botulism toxin is destroyed by high temperatures, persons who eat home-canned foods should consider boiling the food for 10 minutes before eating it. Instructions on safe home canning can be obtained from county extension services or from the US Department of Agriculture.

Because honey has been a source of infection for infants, children less than 12 months should not be fed honey or items sweetened with honey.

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Section for Communicable Disease Prevention Phone: (866) 628-9891 or (573) 751-6113

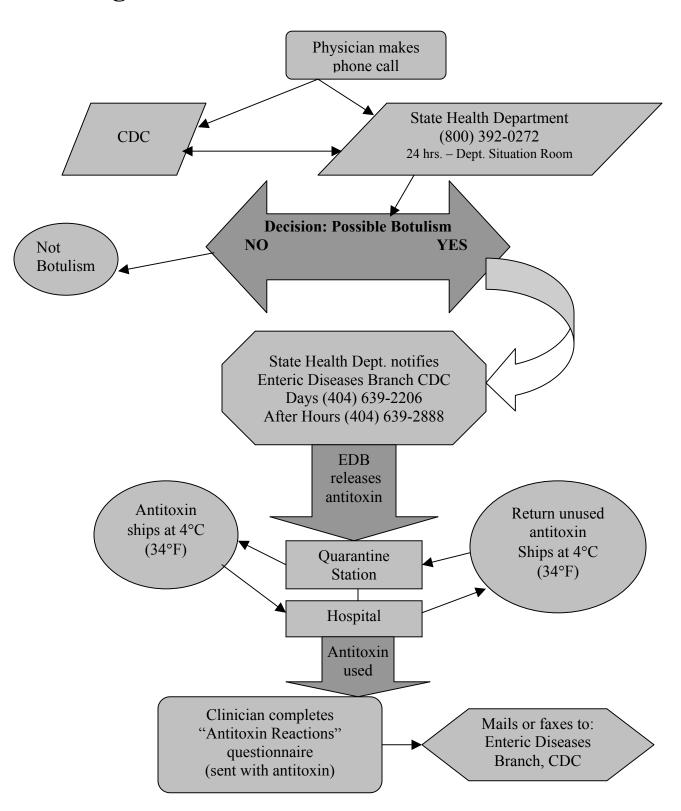


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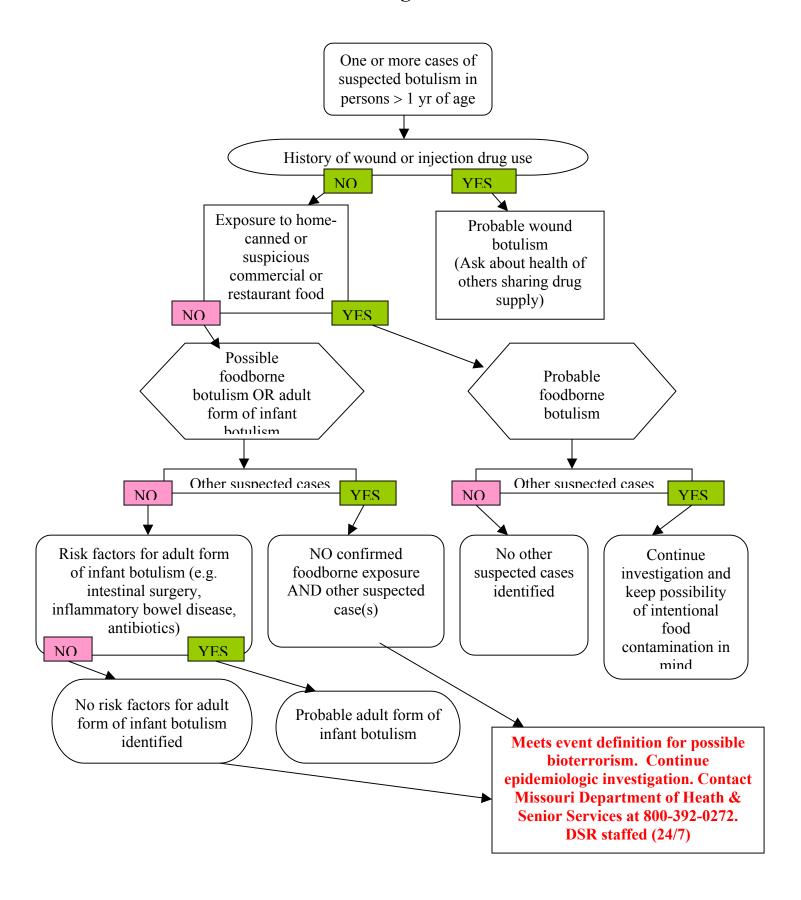
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Algorithm To Obtain Botulinum Antitoxin



Botulism Investigation Flowchart





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Botulism To Request or Not Request Testing by CDC

Is request valid or warranted? (Is the doctor seriously considering botulism as the diagnosis? Botulism testing should <u>not</u> be requested only because the physician is wanting to rule-out botulism as a diagnosis, unless no other diagnosis has been forthcoming.)

- 1. Is antitoxin being requested? (Not given/available for infants)
- 2. Is this foodborne, and if so, are others at risk?

Is a food specimen available to be sent with blood and/or stool?

For adults, CDC prefers serum (15 ml) with stool specimen (20 ml). CDC requests a sample of the suspect food, if available. For infants/small children, CDC prefers 2 acute stools, 20 ml each and suspect food if available.

3. If wound related - need wound specimen (debrided tissues, wound exudate by aspiration or swab).

If considered justified, contact or fax the enteric diseases branch of the CDC (Phone: 404-639-3867, FAX 404-639-3333) to let them know specimens are being sent. Provide CDC with the name of the medical facility as well as the patient's name. Dr. Susan Maslanka is currently Bureau Chief. As an alternative, call the branch general number: 404-639-2206 or 404-639-0895.

If CDC agrees to accept specimen, it can be and should be sent directly to CDC. However, a SPHL specimen number is required, so the SPHL must be contacted. Call (573) 751-0633. Ask for Sandy Hanauer, or David Byrd. The SPHL can also provide technical assistance to the local laboratory on how to send the specimens to CDC.

Stools and serum need to be cold but not frozen, and sent overnight delivery (includes Fridays) to:

CDC-DASH Att: Dr. Susan Maslanka MSG 28 1600 Clifton Road NE Atlanta, GA 30333

On box, also write:

Medical Emergency-Phone on arrival (639-3867) and Refrigerate on Arrival.



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NOTE: Sometimes a physician may wish to have blood tested for antitoxin levels (situation where physician is injecting toxin antibodies into muscles to help relax them).

When this is the case specimens need to be sent to:

Northview Pacific Labs 551 Linus Pauling Dr. Hercules, CA 94547

Phone: 510-964-9000 (Tracy Brunn is the contact.)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
PUBLIC HEALTH BERVICE
Contents for Diseases Control
Contents for Injectious Diseases
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

GUIDE TO INVESTIGATION OF INFANT BOTHLISM

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	Irritable (143)			
ا ۽	Poor Head Control (144)			
2	General Weakness (145)			
5	Difficulty Breathing (146)			
3	Fever (147)			
2	Other (148)			
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	Extraccular muscle policies	(171)				
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	constricted	(173)				
	sluggish pupil resctivity	(174)				
	Trouble swallowing	(375)				
	Constipation	(176)				
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	Altered cry	(176)				
4.4	Weak sucking	(179)				
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ī	Upper extremeties	(161)				
2	Lower extremeties	(162)				
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TREATMENT	(226)	(227)	(228-230)	(231-232)	(233-236)
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SPECIMEN TESTING	MAKTNAVI							
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Date Mo. Day Yr.	Age (Wks)	Type Specific Toxic 1	Non-Specific Toxic 2	Non Toxic 3	Type Specific Toxic 1	Non-Specific Taxic 2	Non Toxic 3	Yes No 1 2
(289-294)	(295-296)			(297)			(298)	(299)
				(308)			(309)	(310)
(300-305)	(306-307)						(320)	
(211-37e)	(317-318)			(519)				
(322-327)	(328-329)		<u> </u>	(330)	<u> </u>	1	(331)	(332)
	ironmental samp				No 9 🗆 L	Jnk.		
(333-338 fere food, medications, or env If yes, list: (340) Samples positive for: (: f any positive for toxin or org Specimen testing saction come	341) 1 anisms, please de	Performed to:	sin 2 0	C borulinum	3 🔲 Bot	n 4 🗆	Naither	
lere food, medications, or env If yes, list: (340) Samples positive for: (4) f any positive for toxin or org	341) 1 anisms, please de	Performed to:	sin 2 0	C borulinum	3 🔲 Bot	n 4 🗆		
lere food, medications, or env If yes, list: (340) Samples positive for: (f any positive for toxin or org Specimen testing section comp	ironmental samp 341) 1 anisms, please di	Performed to:	s) 1 \(\)	C botulinum	3 Bot	n 4 🗆		
Semples positive for: () Semples positive for: () f any positive for toxin or org Specimen testing section come Name Agency [344]	ironmental samp 341) 1 anisms, please di	Performed to:	s) 1 \(\)	(243) No	3 Bot	n 4 🗆		
Samples positive for: (Samples positive for: (f any positive for toxin or org Specimen testing saction come Name Agency (344)	341) 1 anisms, please di letted by:	Performed to:	ritle Phone	(243) No	3 Bot	n 4 🗆		
Samples positive for: (349) Samples positive for: (47) Samples positive for toxin or org Specimen testing section comp Name (344) Patient outcome (345)	ironmental samp 341) 1 anisms, please di ileted by: Improving if patient	Performed to: escribe: (342) g 2 [Title Phone Recovered Yo. Day (346-3	(243) No	3 Bot	n 4 🗆		
Samples positive for: (340) Samples positive for: (340) Specimen testing saction come Name (344) Patient outcome (345) Form Reviewed and Submit	ironmental samp 341) 1 anisms, please di ileted by: Improving if patient	Performed to: escribe: (342) died, date	Title Phone Recovered vio. Day (546-3	(343) No	3 Bar	n 4 🗆		

*PROTECTION OF PRIVACY INFORMATION

Public Law 93-579 entitled the Privacy Act of 1974 requires that individuals asked to furnish information such as that requested in this form be informed of the purpose for collecting such information and what the information will generally be used for. The following information is accordingly provided:

Authority: The Center for Disease Control, an agency of the Department of Health, and Human Services, is authorized to solicit the information requested in the attached form under the authority of the Public Health Service Act, Section 301, 361 (42 U.S.C. 241, 264).

Purpose: The information requested is considered relevant and necessary in the investigation of infant botulism

Uses: The information requested may be shared with federal, state and local health authorities and will be used to implement appropriate control measures if any health problems are identified. An accounting of such disclosures will be made available to you upon request.

Effects of Non-Disclosure: Your disclosure of the requested information is voluntary, and no penalty will be imposed if you choose not to respond.



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Botulism Alert Summary

	in the too william j
nvestigator taking botulism call should fill	
apon:	Alert No:
 Initial case review, Follow-up call approximately one v 	Patient Name:
3. Final call 4-8 weeks later (when fin	al lab tests are State:
known).	an las tests are
Regional Communicable Disease Coordinat	
pack-up as needed. Please request copy of of discharge summary , to file with this rep	1 V
Patient	Ago Coy DOD / /
Address	Age Sex DOB// Phone
	Phone
Address	
Attending physician	Phone
Consultants (Neurologist if involved)	
Name	Phone
Name	Phone
Preliminary History Acute illness in the past month?	
	et?
Date of presumptive exposure, if known	?/
Date of first symptoms (DOO)?/_	/
Date first saw physician//_	Date hospitalized/
Admitting diagnosis	
Date botulism diagnosis first seriously co	
Suspected link to known outbreak? Y	es No
Date of first contact with:	
State Health Department (SHD)	/ CDC/
	testing antitoxin consultation other



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Problems with o	commun	ication or c	ontact?				
Symptoms: Indicate/				w of case by SHD or CI sported present within fi		ours.	
	Yes	No	Don't Know		Yes	No	Don't Know
Abdominal Pain				Dyspnea			
Nausea				Fatigue			
Vomiting				Dry Mouth			
Diarrhea				Sore throat			
Blurred Vision				Urinary Retention			
Diplopia				Constipation			
Photophobia				Dizziness			
Dysphagia				Paresthesias			
Dysphonia				Convulsions			
Muscle Weakness				Other			
Upper distal							
Upper proximal							
Lower distal							
Lower proximal							
Where did the mus	cle weal	ness start?					
Circle if pr	resent at	first medica	al exam fo	or this illness (date	/	_/).	D 24
	Yes	No	Don't Know		Yes	No	Don't Know
Ptosis				Abnormal Sensory			
Extraocular Palsy				Specify			
Pupils				Ataxia			
Dilated				Symmetrical?			
Constricted							
Mid-position				Nystagmus			
Reactive							•
Equal				DTRs			
Decreased				Normal			
Corneals				Hypoactive			
Facial Paralysis				Hyperactive		·	-
Symmetric?				Symmetric			
Decreased Gag				~ J			
Decreased ability				Abnl Mental State			
to protrude tongue				1 10111 1.1011tul Diule			
Weakness or paraly	veie of a	vtremity (ia	<u></u>	Fever			
a. upper	y 515 O1 C	Aucinity (16	3)	1 6 7 61			
b. lower				Respiratory			
				INVOLUTABLE V			



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c. symmetric			Impairment										
Does the patient If yes, d	have a wound escribe und sustained	? Yes	No	(Babinski's Reflex)	1) down 2) up	3) unknown							
Date wo How tre	ound sustained ated	//											
Laboratory stu													
Spinal tap: Yes Date	RBC's	WBC's	Cells	Protein	Glucose	Other							
Tensilon test Comments				Positive	Negative	Not Done							
EMG: Date	Area tested	Muscle grou		requency nertz)	Amplitude (↑↓ nl)	Facilitation (yes or no)							
Vital Capacity	Date _				00								
Antitoxin give Amou	nt (# vials)	No	Date_	;	Route								
Sensitivity test Result	ting done prior	to administra	tion? Yes_	No _									
Hypersensitivi Anaphylaxis? Serum sicknes													
Other treatment	given												

Morbidity

Yes No Date



-	D	iχ	ic	in	n	Λ	f	\mathbf{F}_{1}	nτ	χi.	ro	m	m	۹	n	ta	1	Н	6	ล์	1+	h	ล	n/	1	\boldsymbol{C}	Δ	m	n	าา	ır	١i	٠.	aŀ	١,	۵	Г	ìi	26	sa	C.	ρ	P	re	7.	مر	n	ti	Λī	r
	IJ	ıν	15	Ю	ш	()	1	Γ	ш١	٧U	w)	ш	ı	ш	ιa		п		a	П	ш	a	11(v	O	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш	C	aı	"		L	"	ゝᠸ	70		_	г	16	V	ľ	ш	ш	.) !	ı

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NOTE I TO I		
NG Tube Feedings		
Respirator		
Tracheostomy		
Outcomo: Panavarad?	Diad?	Causa of Dooth
Outcome: Recovered?	Died?	Cause of Death
Number of days in hospital		
Number of days in intensive care:		
Date discharged from hospital	_//	
Discharged to: Home		
Nursing hor	ne	
Rehab facili	ity	
Other		
Botulism laboratory tests		
Tested at a) CDC Lab	b) State Lab	c) Other
1 00.000 at a) 02 0 2 u 0	c) state <u></u>	
Indicate if mouse died but non-neur	tralizable	
Type of Sample	Date of Sample	Result
Serum .5ml	Dute of Sumple	Titosuit .
Serum 1 ml		
Serum 5 ml		
Serum 1 ml		
Serum .5 ml		
Serum 1 ml		
Gastric		
Stool toxin test		
Stool standard culture		
Stool enrichment culture		
Food items (indicate items tested an	nd result as "+" or "-")	
Food implicated:	Dat	re ingested:/
If botulism, number of cases in out	break	
FIN	NAL DIAGNOSIS (circle	
BOTULISM Adult Foo	*	onization Wound Uncharacterized
	doorne Aduit intestinai Coic	onization wound Onenaracterized
GUILLAINE-BARRE GEROOFE		
• STROKE		
• OTHER		
D (C 1, 1 1, 1	. 10 77	3.7

EMG result and discharge summary requested? Yes _____ No ____



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Comments/No	otes (use additional pages as needed)		
Investigator	Name	Agency	Phone